21 LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE METHODOLOGY	Page 1 of 1
Division of Forensic Science	Amendment Designator:
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES PROCEDURES MANUAL	Effective Date: 9-December-2003

21 LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) METHODOLOGY

- **21.1 Scheduling:** Schedule I LSD
- 21.2 Analog: LAMPA (Lysergic acid methyl propyl amide) is a positional isomer of LSD and is included in Schedule I.

21.3 Extraction:

- 21.3.1 LSD may be dry extracted with Methanol from blotter paper and other matrices.
- 21.3.2 LSD can be extracted from basic aqueous solution with organic solvents.
- 21.3.3 It may be necessary to dissolve the samples in a MeOH/CHCl₃ mixture to extract LSD out of samples like plastic "window panes."
- 21.3.4 If samples are a matrix which is impervious to organic solvents, LSD may be extracted by creating the tartrate salt, followed by base extraction.
 - 21.3.4.1 Procedure (*Analysis of Drugs* DEA publication):
 - Soak sample in 1% aqueous tartaric acid solution.
 - Make basic with sodium bicarbonate powder.
 - Extract into chloroform for further analysis.

21.4 Color Test Results:

21.4.1 p-DMAB (Erhlich's or Van Urk's) – purple or blue

21.5 TLC:

- 21.5.1 Baths: The TLC8 system is useful to distinguish LSD from LAMPA.
- 21.5.2 Detection Methods
 - 21.5.2.1 LSD fluoresces blue under long wave UV light.
 - 21.5.2.2 Detection spray p-DMAB (Ehrlich's or Van Urk's), it may be necessary to heat the plate to get good visualization (Blue spot on a white background).
- **21.6 UV:** Not useful under normal circumstances.

21.7 GC:

- 21.7.1 Very small samples may require reduced split ratio or splitless injection techniques.
- 21.7.2 LSD and LAMPA separate well on GC.
- **21.8 FTIR:** Not usually possible because of the small quantity of LSD present in samples.